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a length. The *actual value* of horses, carriages and dogs, is not, of course, included in the above estimates.

With respect to the increased capital devoted to luxury or trade, it will be borne in mind that the remission of taxes to a large amount, has permitted wealth to flow into new channels.

In conclusion, Colonel Sykes observes, that it has been his object in the above paper to offer a practical illustration of the facilities which the Statistical Society affords to any individual to collate facts with a view to show the actual state and past changes in the condition of society. The Statistical Society may thus, he says, hope, in each succeeding year, to accumulate facts, and facts only ; it being for its members, or others who may choose to take the trouble, to reason upon them. The complaints of different branches of industry can by this means be subjected at once to the *experimentum crucis*, and it can be determined from the returns of the present and past state of each, whether the pressure be of a general or local nature, or not existing at all ; and thus the great ends of truth will be advanced, and data be afforded for safe legislation.

The reading of Mr. Drinkwater's paper on the Statistics of Venice, was then resumed.

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March 16, 1835.

Lieut.-Col. SYKES, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Rawson William Rawson, Esq., of the Board of Trade office, Whitehall, was elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following papers were read :—

I. Analysis of M. Moreau de Jonnès' work, entitled, "Statistique de l'Espagne." By G. R. Porter, Esq.

VOL. I.

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The territory and population of the Spanish monarchy are given as follows :—

	Sq. Leagues.	Inhabitants.	Inhabitants per Sq. League.
Spain and the Balearic Isles . . . . .	18,890	11,660,000	850
Canary Islands . . . . .	836	200,000	240
Cuba and Puerto Rico . . . . .	5,010	856,000	171
Phillippini Islands . . . . .	13,162	2,525,000	200
Settlements on Coast of Africa . . . . .	4	4,000	1,000
	<hr/> 37,902	<hr/> 18,245,000	<hr/> 500

The Spanish monarchy under Charles V. contained 525,444 square leagues, 450,000 of which were in America.

Part of a Statistical account of Spain, drawn up by order of Philip the Second, and which has been preserved, states that there were at that time 80,083 civil functionaries, and 367,000 magistrates and subordinate officers, 58 archbishops, 684 bishops, 11,400 abbés, 936 chapters, 127,000 parishes, 7,000 religious hospitals, 23,000 monastic orders and congregations, and 59,500 convents, of which 46,000 were for men, and 13,500 for women. The number of secular clergy was 312,000, of monks and nuns 400,000, and of lay brothers 200,000, altogether 912,000 ecclesiastics. At that time one person in every 40 was an ecclesiastic, which gives for the total number of the population 36,480,000, or 676 for each square league.

The land now under arable cultivation in Spain is 15 millions of English acres. One half of the kingdom is in pasturage supporting 400,000 horses, 3,000,000 horned cattle, and 18,000,000 sheep. The forests occupy one twelfth part of the kingdom. The remainder consists of sterile mountains and rivers.

In 1723 Spain contained  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millions of people; so that its present population being very nearly 15,000,000, it has taken 111 years to double its population. From 1803 to 1826 the increase was 30 per cent. in unequal proportions, as regards different provinces. Granada has increased 58 per cent. The Asturias only 27 per cent.

Agricultural productions have increased very rapidly during the last twenty years. In 1803 the population, then much smaller than now, was fed in part with foreign produce; the quantity of grain now harvested suffices for the increased numbers. The number of bushels now produced is stated to be 22 millions, nearly double what was yielded at the end of last century. Cattle have not increased in an equal proportion, but the number of sheep has been doubled since 1803.

The consumption of all kinds of meat is not more than 22 pounds per annum for each inhabitant. The consumption of Great Britain is 92, and of London 143 pounds per annum for each individual.

The flocks furnish annually near 40 millions pounds of wool. The other articles which Spain furnishes to commerce are—oil, silk, wine, brandy, lead, and mercury.

The present annual produce of Spain is estimated as follows :—

Gross value of Agricultural produce .....	£73,886,400
Net value .....	27,267,600
Gross produce of Manufactures .....	16,126,000
Net produce .....	14,073,600
Rent of Buildings .....	7,023,680
Other sources of Revenue.....	4,394,280
Total Net Revenue.....	<u>£48,759,160</u>

*Foreign Commerce.*—The total value of imports and exports in 1784 amounted to 5,727,040*l.*, and in 1829 to 5,867,760*l.* The present trade of Spain is in great part made up of smuggling transactions, which do not appear in the accounts from which the last amount was taken.

#### PUBLIC REVENUE 1833.

Duties on Consumption .....	130 millions of Reals.
Tithes .....	40 .....
Customs and Tobacco Duties .....	90 .....
Salt Duty .....	60 .....
Stamps .....	20 .....
House Duty .....	60 .....
Various Taxes .....	200 .....

Total..... 600 millions of Reals,  
or about six millions sterling.

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Civil List.—Foreign Department .....	62	millions of Reals.
Interior .....	8	.....
Judicial .....	18	.....
Finance .....	80	.....
War .....	240	.....
Marine .....	42	.....
Interest on foreign Debt and Sinking Fund.....	208	.....
Total .....	658	millions of Reals,

or about £6,580,000.

Spain is divided into eleven military governments, each under a Captain-General. The number of its military force is as follows :—

	Men.	Horses.
Royal Guard .....	5,604	921
Infantry of the Line .....	39,652	..
Cavalry .....	7,859	6,144
Artillery .....	5,458	939
Sappers .....	736	..
	<hr/> 59,309	<hr/> 8,004
Provincial Militia .....	33,809	

93,118 men, or 1 in 160 of the population. The regular troops amount to no more than 1 in 244 of the population. The feeblest army, in that respect, in Europe.

*Education.*—The census of 1803 gave 29,900 students for the whole kingdom ; or one for 346 inhabitants. The proportion of the population of sufficient age to require instruction must amount to a million and a half ; so that only one child in 35 now receives that benefit.

II. Analysis of a paper (M.S.) on the Statistics of Odessa, by Colonel the Count Serristori, of Florence, (author of ‘ Saggio della Statistica d’Italia.’) By the Assistant Secretary.

*General Description.*—Odessa has two ports, one of which is 12 feet in depth, and the other, which is devoted to quarantine purposes, 16 feet. The depth of the roadstead is 22 feet. The navigation is annually interrupted by the ice for a period of 39 days on the average.

The city contains, according to a return made in 1832,

22	Houses	three	Stories	high.
444	do.	two	do.	
4076	do.	one	do.	
1952	Offices	and	Cabins.	

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Total . . . 6194 Habitations.

There are 17 places of worship, three charitable institutions, 546 corn stores, 900 shops, four chief hotels, and 1,535 cellars.

The expense of lodgings has, of late, much decreased, and a floor of seven or eight rooms may be rented at from 1,200 to 2,000 roubles a year.\*

*Population.*—The census of Odessa and its environs, for 1833, gives the following results :—

	Males.	Females.
Nobles whether officially employed or otherwise . . . . .	1,798	1,729
Other persons officially employed . . . . .	299	364
Clergy and their families . . . . .	133	142
Merchants and their families . . . . .	1,741	1,451
Citizens . . . . .	16,875	15,178
Country people . . . . .	2,067	1,577
Colonists . . . . .	215	134
Military of inferior rank, and their families . .	655	1,030
Foreigners . . . . .	2,749	2,175
Total . . . . .	26,532	23,780

In the above total of 50,312 persons, are included 6,668 Jews, of whom 3,457 are males, and 3,211 females. In 1804 the population was only 15,000, and in 1820 36,000.

It appeared by Colonel Serristori's investigations, in 1828, that the proportion of births to the population was then 1 to 21,

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\* A bank note rouble, in which money all accounts are kept, is worth 100 copeks, or about 11d. English.

and of deaths 1 to 30. The following is the mortality in each month :—

Months.	Deaths.
January .....	82
February .....	82
March .....	115
April, .....	118
May .....	87
June .....	136
July .....	175
August .....	153
September .....	101
October .....	144
November .....	104
December .....	110
Total .....	1,408

The annual average number of deaths in the four years, from 1824 to 1827, inclusive, is as follows :—

Age.	Annual average for the 4 years.
One Month .....	615
From 1 to 3 years .....	270
3 to 5 .....	64
5 to 10 .....	50
10 to 20 .....	44
20 to 40 .....	114
40 to 60 .....	105
60 to 80 .....	77
80 to 100 .....	29

M. Hagenmeister obtained the same results as the foregoing for the year 1833.

*Education.*—Odessa contains 18 schools, of which the following are the particulars :—

## BOYS' SCHOOLS.

	Pupils.
Richelieu Lyceum.....	470
Greek School.....	236
Oriental do. ....	6
Evangelical do. ....	107
Jewish do. ....	267
Orphan Asylum .....	85
Six Private Schools .....	203
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,374

## GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Institute of Young Ladies of Noble Birth.....	79
City School .....	132
Four Private Schools.....	186
	<hr/>
Total .....	397
	<hr/>
Total attending the schools of both sexes .....	1,771

Thus one person in every 28 inhabitants is at school.

*Literature and Science.*—25,000 volumes were imported into Odessa in 1831, and 40,000 in 1832.

Odessa possesses two public and four circulating libraries, of which latter two are French, one Russian, and one German; reading rooms are attached to these, to which the subscribers in 1833 amounted to 175 in the French, and to 55 in the Russian and German libraries, making altogether 230 subscribers. There is also a museum of antiquities collected in New Russia.

The periodical publications of Odessa are,—

The “ Journal of Odessa” (in Russian) and its supplement.

The “ Feuille Littéraire.”

The “ Bulletin of Odessa” (in French).

The “ Odessa Calender.”



In 1832, ten works were published in Odessa, and in 1833 six. Of these sixteen, six were scientific, four elementary for education, and six on miscellaneous literary subjects.

*Rural Economy.*—The Odessa district comprises 13 villages, which are subject to frequent droughts. The harvest of 1832 only yielded 3,998 Tchetsverts, which was less than the seed sown.\*

The average price of grain in November 1832 was, for Rye, 12 roubles 90 copeks a tchetwert, and for wheat, 16 roubles 80 copeks. In that year Odessa exported 895,000 tchetverts of corn.

Thirty years ago there was not a single garden in the environs of the city; now there are 228, the grapes of which produced in 1832, 2,864 wedros of white, and 6,675 wedros of red wine.†

*Fisheries.*—The fisheries in the Black Sea, and in the Dnieper and Dneister, employ 489 men, divided into 46 companies.

*Manufactures.*—The following manufactories are established in Odessa :—

Manufactories of Soap and Candles .....	8
Do. Macaroni .....	4
Do. Hats .....	1
Do. Tobacco.....	1
Do. Tiles and Bricks .....	7
Do. Iron Foundry.....	1
Do. Cables and Cordage .....	5
Printing Establishments .....	3
Total.....	30

The above manufactories employ 350 workmen.

In 1832, 2,941 workmen were employed in the workshops of

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\* A Russian Tchetswert equals 5,952 bushels, therefore 100 Tchetsverts equal 744 quarters.

† A Wedro equals 3½ English wine gallons.

artisans, whose wages, if computed at 50 roubles a month, would give 1,764,600 roubles in the year as the cost of the work completed by them.

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following table shows the exports and imports from Odessa for nine years :—

	Value of Exports in Roubles.	Value of Imports in Roubles.
1824.....	13,039,573.....	6,946,714
1825.....	20,029,370.....	5,801,012
1826.....	14,711,834.....	5,879,504
1827.....	18,479,852.....	10,185,367
1828.....	1,248,543.....	5,735,235
1829.....	6,408,260.....	5,415,468
1830.....	30,214,802.....	10,505,219
1831.....	18,985,666.....	9,749,716
1832.....	24,763,703.....	12,837,841
Total.....	147,881,603	73,036,076

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April 20, 1835.

Lieut.-Col. SYKES, Vice-President, in the Chair.

George Bush, Esq., of St. Mildred's Court, Poultry; Charles William Christie, Esq., of Lincoln's-Inn; Charles Graham, Esq., of Upper Belgrave Place; William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., of Cahirmoyle, Limerick; and Fletcher Webb Smith, Esq., of Blackheath, Kent, were elected Fellows of this Society.

An appendix by Lieut. Col. Sykes to his paper on the Increase of Wealth and Expenditure, was read.

The Author states that since the writing of the former paper, the returns of the exports and imports, of custom duties, and of the vessels employed in the foreign and coasting trades of the United Kingdom for the year ending 5th January 1835, as compared with those of the preceding year, have been received, and that they both confirm and extend the facts previously detailed. It

### **Errata,**

Page 22, line 4,     for 82, read 83.

.. — .. 28,     for 29, read 39.

.. 26, .. 31-32, for *the author*, read *Signor Quadri*,

.. 33, .. 20,     for 601, read 3601.

.. 49, .. 12,     for 1,795,640, read 1,794,640.